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FRANK A. MUNSEY

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FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1903.

Daily Calendar of American History.

- 1775—Washington assumed command of
the American army at Cambridge.
1814—Fort Erie with a garrison of 170
British soldiers surrendered to
Generals Winfield Scott and Rip-
ley.
1833—President Jackson returned to
Washington after an extensive
tour of the Eastern States.
1876—Centennial Exposition at Phila-
delphia opened.
1898—Naval battle off Santiago de Cuba.
Spanish fleet commanded by Ad-
miral Cervera destroyed by ships of
the United States Navy.

No Place for Partisanship.

The Investigation of the Postoffice De-
partment Must Be Free
From Politics.

In certain quarters there is a clamor
for a Congressional investigation of
the Postoffice Department. The
clamor is, as a rule, due to a desire to
give the investigation a political and
partisan character. It is the clamor,
in other words, of Democrats, and, as
we think, ill-advised Democrats.

Few Congressional investigations
have accomplished anything. They
are not intended to, as a matter of
fact. They are designed, primarily,
to put the party in power in a hole.
Incidentally, also, to show how much
more virtuous the outs are than the
ins. No one, as a rule, gets hurt, and
in the end the working politicians
wink at each other with the solemnity
of Roman augurs. The public is the
only party to the transaction that gets
fooled.

"After we get through with this,"
General Bristow was quoted as saying
some time ago, "there won't be any-
thing left to investigate." We believe
it. There won't be anything left to
investigate, if General Bristow has
his way. And that he will be permit-
ted to have his way we may take for
granted in view of the uncompromising
determination of the President to
have the housecleaning a thorough
one.

Our Democratic friends are in no
position to clamor for a Congressional
investigation too loudly or too persist-
ently. They are too thickly tarred
with the same stick themselves to
make the proposed investigation a
partisan one. But for their enthusi-
astic support the Machens, Tyners,
and Beavers could not have hoped
for any great length of time to carry
on their operations successfully. If
the Democratic party in Congress, in
fact, had done its duty the whole rotten
mess would have been exposed
long ago. As far back as October,
1894, charges were preferred against
Machen, Bellman, Jones, and others.
They were promptly "investigated" by
Postmaster General William L. Wil-
son, the devoted personal friend of
Grover Cleveland, who referred the
charges to the persons accused, with the
inevitable result that their assever-
ations of innocence were taken for
gospel truth.

The same charges were again in-
vestigated in 1895 by the Committee on
Postoffice and Post Roads, of which
Mr. Loud was chairman. Mr. Loud
seems to have reached the conclusion
that the scheme was not such a bad
thing, after all, for he didn't stop "in-
vestigating" until he had "investigat-
ed" himself into the good graces
of the ring by acquitting every
mother's son of them. Again, in 1897
the matter was brought before the
Senate Committee on Retrenchment
and Reform in the Civil Service, of
which the present Judge Pritchard
was chairman, and Senator Lodge a
member, with the result that the
Machen gang was again acquitted.

No; instead of a Congressional in-
vestigation, let us by all means have
one conducted under the direction of
General Bristow. In such an investi-
gation there will be no looking to the
right or to the left, no attempt to
gloss over things or to protect the
guilty, no distortion of plain facts in
the interest of this person or that one,
no hesitation to go "higher up," no
recognition of party lines, no "pull"
to shield the criminal, and no "infol-
ence" to save those convicted of
wrong-doing from just punishment.

That's the investigation the country
looks for, and is entitled to. And in
the meantime the miserable brood of
petty politicians who would seek par-
tisan capital in the present investiga-
tion had better go way back and sit
down.

The "Iowa Idea."

Scarcely Recognizable When Rewritten
by Senator Allison.

The "Iowa idea" seems to have
passed into what Mr. Cleveland once
called "innocuous desuetude." Two
years ago, when it was formulated,
and a year ago, when it was em-
phasized by repetition, the "Iowa
idea" stood for new and revolu-
tionary tendencies in Republican
policy. As framed and defended by
Governor Cummins, it challenged the
sanctity of the Dingley tariff sched-
ules. It admitted that those schedules
might be outworn and obsolete. It
suggested that they might impose un-
necessary burdens, that they might be
used to aid and shelter manufactur-
ing monopolies. It challenged such a
perversion of the true principles of
protection and boldly called for a re-
vision of the Dingley tariff.

As rewritten by Senator Allison for
this year's platform the "Iowa idea"
has lost its bearings. Last year ex-
Speaker David B. Henderson, the
chief spokesman in Iowa of "stand-
pat" tariff sentiment, denounced the
Des Moines platform as "heresy," and
refused a renomination to Congress
on the ground that he could not and
would not "endorse the revolutionary
doctrines preached by Governor Cum-
mins and his 'free trade' followers." This
year the most ardent "stand-pat-
ters" are subscribing enthusiastically
to Senator Allison's revision of the
tariff resolutions of 1901 and 1902.

The new platform follows the old
one in arguing that "tariff rates
should be just, fair and impartial,
equally opposed to foreign control
and domestic monopoly, to sectional
discrimination and individual favor-
itism," and that they "must from
time to time be changed to meet the
varying conditions incident to the
progress of our industries and their
changing relations in our foreign and
domestic commerce." It also demands
that "duties that are too low should
be increased, and duties that are too
high should be reduced."

But there is not a word about rates
that give "a shelter to monopoly." Nor
is there any intimation that the
present Dingley schedules need im-
mediate and radical amendment. Tariff
revision is made, in fact, not the
pressing need of the hour, but the
vague and distant duty of some more
convenient future. It is no wonder
that "stand-pat" like Representatives
Consins and Lacey subscribed
with ardor to Senator Allison's new
version of the "Iowa idea."

Governor Cummins himself still
seeks to assure us that tariff revision
is to figure as a Republican issue in
next year's Presidential campaign.
But we are forced to believe that sen-
timent in the Republican party is not
yet ripe for anything like a general
scaling of the Dingley schedules.
That party's watchword next year is
much less likely to be "Relief to the
overtaxed consumer," than "Let the
tariff and business conditions which
have adjusted themselves to its
schedules severally alone."

New Uses for Hypnotism.

A Montana Prisoner Drops a Hint to a
Suffering World.

Dr. Lillinksjold, of Butte, Mont., is
credited with having discovered a new
use for hypnotism. The doctor, hav-
ing received a twenty-day sentence
for some slight infraction of the law,
hypnotized himself and set the psychic
alarm clock just that far ahead. It
yet lacks a few days of waking time,
and the doctor is doing well doing
time, and doing it up to the warden's
taste.

The warden is proud of his
prisoner. There is one ward of his
who makes no trouble. He eats noth-
ing; he is the perfect boarder. In-
stantly arises the thought of applying
the plan to all prisoners. The person
who is in jail may thus pass the time
in glorious oblivion and wake at the
end of his ten-year stretch with a
clamorous demand for a whole bar-
becued ox. Never talk of any other
appetite stimulant! Away with your
bitters, cocktails and all! Get up
from a Rip Van Winkle slumber with
a stomach renewed and begin life
anew, literally. The young man sav-
ing his youth in this way for the en-
joyment of uncle's legacy will surely
live to win it, unless his relatives also
adopt the trick, when the pursuit will
become something like that of the
fore-wheel by the hind-wheel.

The public at large, temporarily or
permanently, will be spared the ex-
pense of keeping prisoners; taxes will
be as light as the sleep will be heavy,
and all the wafel will be happy.
All, for the application of this new

knowledge to prison people will be
but the beginning of it.

The lazy schoolboy can snooze
through term after term till it is too
late for lessons and he's too big for
the birch. The ardent, engaged pair
can make the long torture of the wait-
ing one brief, bright dream: The
married man can make a pass or two
over himself when wife's mamma
visits.

Great is Dr. Lillinksjold! Grand
is his plan! We would pronounce his
name blessed if we could.

The troopers at Camp Ordway may
need rifle practice, but the citizens of
the surrounding country object to fur-
nishing the targets. This is unreason-
able. How can a man prove that he can
shoot straight if he does not occasion-
ally hit something?

The Field of Politics.

Victory in Doubt.

The much discussed Iowa Republican
State convention has been held and has
promulgated its platform, in anticipation
of which there has been a great deal of
interesting discussion. After all it is
not such a remarkable declaration as the
public generally was led to believe it
would be from all that was said of it.
It is indeed difficult to say whether the
much talked of "Iowa idea" has tri-
umphed or whether the "stand-pat"ers
have won a victory. The platform is a
harmless instrument, and the friends of
high protection have nothing to fear
from it. It simply says that from time
to time the tariff schedules must be
changed. Everybody knows that long be-
fore Governor Cummins promulgated his
famous "Iowa idea." That is what has
been going on ever since the first tariff
law was enacted. From time to time the
schedules have been changed. Nobody
ever expected that the Dingley rates
would continue forever and a day. The
Iowa platform does not make demand as
to any specific time when they must be
changed, whether upon the convening of
the next Congress or ten years from that
time. It simply says from time to time
to meet varying conditions of progress.

No demand is made for any immediate
revision of the tariff or reduction in any
of the schedules. It does not even say
to whose discretion this matter shall be
left; if left to those who call themselves
the friends of protection the changes
may be deferred indefinitely; if the mat-
ter is for the revisionists to decide it
may be in the next Congress. Governor
Cummins says he approves the platform
in its entirety, but still stands by the
views he has expressed during the past
two years in favor of revision.

A Compromise Platform.

As a matter of fact the platform is a
compromise between those who have ad-
vocated tariff changes and the so-called
"stand-pat"ers. The "Iowa idea" has
been modified so that it means some-
thing or nothing according to the view-
point from which it is sized up. Really
the "stand-pat"ers have won the fight,
despite the fact that word has gone forth
that Iowa demands tariff revision, that
Governor Cummins' policy has been in-
dorsed, and he renominated by acclama-
tion.

They have succeeded in removing the
"shelter to monopoly" plank which was
so objectionable to those who assert
that the tariff does not foster monopoly,
and they have kept from the platform
any demand for immediate revision. The
instrument was drawn by the skilled
hand of Senator Allison, and it may be
taken for granted that he would write
nothing which could in any way be con-
structed to be an attack upon the Dingley
tariff. Those Republicans who favor
tariff revision may be able to obtain
some hope from the Iowa platform, but
in reality there is nothing in it to
arouse the fear of the most ardent sup-
porter of high protection.

Suffrage in Vermont.

The suffrage law of Vermont is arous-
ing much discussion, and some Southern
newspapers, notably the "Atlanta Con-
stitution" declare that it would be an
ideal statute for adoption by the States
of that section for the elimination of
the negro vote.

The Vermont law provides that:
"1. No person is a citizen of the State
who is not a citizen of the United States
by birth or naturalization.
"2. To be entitled to give his 'vote'
or suffrage touching any matter that
concerns the State of Vermont he must
take the freeman's oath.
"3. No person shall be admitted to
take the freeman's oath, or vote at an
election, until he has obtained the ap-
probation of the board of civil author-
ity of the town in which he resides."

Commenting upon these provisions, the
"Constitution" says:
"Now where is there any room for
hair-splitting in that legal logic? The
practice in Vermont is for the board
of civil authority to make up a check-
list of voters prior to every election
putting on it whomsoever they will. Then
they sit to hear complaints, challenges
and applications and decide all these
under their plenary authority to finally
say who shall and who shall not vote in
the coming election."

"It is a cinch! And it has been and
is now being worked for all it is worth
in Vermont, and in its operation has, to
use slang apropos, 'got the grandfather
clause skinned a dozen blocks.'"

NEW YORK ROADS TEST SPECIAL TAX LAW

The validity of the special franchise
tax law of the State of New York is be-
ing tested by several railroad compan-
ies and other corporations of that State.
In several cases which were argued
in the New York State courts, which
upheld the law, the corporations have
taken appeals to the Supreme
Court of the United States. The appeals
were taken by the Metropolitan Street
Railway Company, the Twenty-third
Street Railway Company, the Central
Crosstown Railway Company, the Con-
solidated Gas Company, all of New
York; the Brooklyn City Railroad Com-
pany, the New Amsterdam Gas Company
and the Coney Island and Brooklyn Rail-
road Company.

Some time ago there was talk of
starting several Republican daily news-
papers in Virginia as organs for the
dissemination of Republican thought,
and the plan has not yet been entirely
abandoned, but may be revived during
the coming winter if the party exhibits
any strength in the campaign of this
fall. Without making a very energetic
campaign, and somewhat to their own
surprise as well as to the surprise of
the Democrats, the Republicans last fall
elected one member to Congress from
Virginia, and this to some extent shows
what they might do if they were to
make a fight. They could at least cre-
ate some trouble for the Democrats in
several districts.

COURTS AND CAPITALS OF THE OLD WORLD.

Goodwood House Not to Be Open During Racing Week—The Duke and King Edward—Mme. Mijatovich,
Wife of the Serbian Diplomat, an American Woman—Remains of Prince
Ypsilanti to Be Transferred to Greece.

Goodwood House to Be Closed.

Goodwood House will be closed during
the Goodwood week this year, and for
the first time in the memory of the
present generation there will be no
house party during the race week. The
reason given is that the Duke of Rich-
mond, being now over eighty-five years
of age, is no longer equal to the fatigue
of entertaining a large number of
guests, and will be in Scotland during
the racing season. But the fact of the
matter is that the Duke and the King do
not hit it off very well together, and that
while Edward VII was disposed to make
all sorts of concessions to the duke and
to humor his whims when he himself
was still a relatively young man, and
merely his apparent, he no longer feels
so disposed now that he is the King, and
has become himself what most people would
describe as an old man.

In the past there have been several
unpleasantnesses between the King and
the duke on the subject of playing cards
at Goodwood—a pastime to which the
duke objected—and also with regard to
the selection of guests, the duke tak-
ing exception to the names of some of
those whom Edward wished to be asked
to meet him. Indeed, on one occasion,
while still Prince of Wales, the King
declined at the last moment to stay at
Goodwood during the race week, became
the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Willie James,
at West Dean Park, close by, and al-
lowed the royal family to be represented
at Goodwood House during the race
week by his son and daughter-in-law.

Had Special Privileges.

The duke is a fine specimen of the old
English nobleman and territorial mag-
nate, and remains on record as having
been the only one of her subjects whom
Queen Victoria would allow to expose
with her, and on two memorable
occasions advantage was taken of this
species of prerogative which the duke
enjoyed at court to convey to the Queen
remonstrances which neither her minis-
ters nor even her children presumed to
address to her.

Being thus accustomed to have his free
say with the late Queen, whom he had
known from childhood, and who was the
same age as himself, it was only natural
that he should talk openly to the present
King, and occasionally administer to
him what he believed very necessary re-
proofs. He, however, never went to the
length of the late Duke of Northumber-
land, whose ultra religious views led
him on one memorable occasion to ex-
postulate with the late Queen on the
excessive worldliness of her eldest son.
The recent troubles at Belgrade have

Many Lady Napiers.

There are such a large number of
Lady Napiers that it is only fair to the
others to explain that the Lady Napier
who has just been divorced in London is
the wife of Sir Archibald Lennox Mill-
iken Napier, the tenth holder of a bar-
onetcy created in 1627. He is a soldier
by profession, and the unfortunate cou-
ple have two children—a son who has
just come of age, and who is in the
army, and a boy of fourteen. From
this it will be seen that the Lady Napier
whose indiscretions have been engaging
the attention of the divorce courts has
attained an age where she might have
been expected to have possessed better
sense than that which she manifested
throughout the affair.

Besides this Lady Napier, who is a
daughter of Sir Thomas Fairbairn, and
an heiress, there is a Lady Napier who
is the wife of Sir William Napier, a
baronet whose title dates from 1867.
His mother, Lady Napier, widow of
the late Sir Joseph Napier, is still alive.
There is also a Lady Napier, the wife of
Lord Napier of Magdala, son of the
late marshal of that name, who received
his peerage for his successful conduct
of the Abyssinian war of 1867, and his

served to call attention to the fact that
Mme. Mijatovich, wife of the Serbian
diplomat who for so many years has
represented his country at the Court of
St. James, is an American woman, hav-
ing been, prior to her marriage, Miss
Eloise Lawton, of Boston, Mass. Owing
to the fact that King Edward has with-
drawn his envoy, Sir George Bonham,
from Belgrade until the new King of
Serbia disassociates himself from the
assassins of his predecessor on the
throne, by excluding them from the ad-
ministration and by otherwise punishing
them, the Mijatovichs are temporarily
prevented from appearing at the En-
glish court and in official society in
London, and I hear that they will take
advantage of the opportunity thus af-
forded to pay their long-projected visit
to the United States, where the name
of Mme. Mijatovich is already well
known as the author of several books
and numerous magazine articles on Ser-
bia.

It is probable that ere long full-fledged
diplomatic relations will be restored be-
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James, and in that event M. Mijatovich
is certain to be reappointed as Serbian
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Lord Napier of Magdala, son of the
late marshal of that name, who received
his peerage for his successful conduct
of the Abyssinian war of 1867, and his

served to call attention to the fact that
Mme. Mijatovich, wife of the Serbian
diplomat who for so many years has
represented his country at the Court of
St. James, is an American woman, hav-
ing been, prior to her marriage, Miss
Eloise Lawton, of Boston, Mass. Owing
to the fact that King Edward has with-
drawn his envoy, Sir George Bonham,
from Belgrade until the new King of
Serbia disassociates himself from the
assassins of his predecessor on the
throne, by excluding them from the ad-
ministration and by otherwise punishing
them, the Mijatovichs are temporarily
prevented from appearing at the En-
glish court and in official society in
London, and I hear that they will take
advantage of the opportunity thus af-
forded to pay their long-projected visit
to the United States, where the name
of Mme. Mijatovich is already well
known as the author of several books
and numerous magazine articles on Ser-
bia.

It is probable that ere long full-fledged
diplomatic relations will be restored be-
tween the courts of Belgrade and St.
James, and in that event M. Mijatovich
is certain to be reappointed as Serbian
minister in London, as he is persona
grata in England, and possesses a
more extensive personal acquaintance
with English statesmen and English af-
fairs than any other of his countrymen.

There are such a large number of
Lady Napiers that it is only fair to the
others to explain that the Lady Napier
who has just been divorced in London is
the wife of Sir Archibald Lennox Mill-
iken Napier, the tenth holder of a bar-
onetcy created in 1627. He is a soldier
by profession, and the unfortunate cou-
ple have two children—a son who has
just come of age, and who is in the
army, and a boy of fourteen. From
this it will be seen that the Lady Napier
whose indiscretions have been engaging
the attention of the divorce courts has
attained an age where she might have
been expected to have possessed better
sense than that which she manifested
throughout the affair.

Besides this Lady Napier, who is a
daughter of Sir Thomas Fairbairn, and
an heiress, there is a Lady Napier who
is the wife of Sir William Napier, a
baronet whose title dates from 1867.
His mother, Lady Napier, widow of
the late Sir Joseph Napier, is still alive.
There is also a Lady Napier, the wife of
Lord Napier of Magdala, son of the
late marshal of that name, who received
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